



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

memorable results and he typified in himself a class of workers who are probably the most influential leaders of our present political discussion on economic matters. But if he did a useful work in calling attention to various evils, especially to the evil of unequal railway charges, it must be added that he typified the faults and excesses of the present agitation; for that also he is significant. In discussing the "rebate" he ascribes the whole evil to personal favoritism, a cause frequently effective, no doubt, saying this must have been the motive, because these advantages were otherwise "inexplicable on any known hypothesis." In this he ignores the whole economic background of that practice—an excess of railway construction and of competition which must have produced inequality if there had been no personal favors. The picture is thus essentially false—the rebate receivers were not a few men; they were for a long time almost the whole commercial body, willing or unwilling, driven to desperate and dubious conflict. Likewise, Mr. Lloyd's account of the South Improvement Company omits the whole main purpose of that matter; he overlooks the railroad pool, and the function of the oil refiners as eveners, by which the railroads hoped (with some excuse) to save themselves from that ruinous competition. The reader is left again to suppose that there was no possible motive on the part of the railway men except the desire to build up certain refiners of oil. Half of the facts necessary to understand the whole business are omitted. The horse, in a well-known legend galloping away on its fore legs after the city gate had fallen and cut it in two just behind the saddle, is an interesting spectacle, but not serviceable for a zoologist generalizing about horses. It should be remembered that this matter of rebates, as to which he omitted the chief explanatory facts, is the principal part of his principal work.

The second purpose of this biography, the delineation of an inspiring personality, must commend itself even to one who dissents ever so widely from Mr. Lloyd's method as an economist. Few writers have equaled the grace and vigor of utterance which he exhibited even in early manhood; few enthusiasts of our time have exerted for good or evil, so great an influence, few men have given, even to those of unlike thought, so strong an impression of sincerity, of charm in speech and manner. An acquaintance of a few hours persists in one of my most vivid and delightful recollections after almost a score of years.

A. P. WINSTON.

Pearre, Md.

Lowenthal, Esther. *The Ricardian Socialists.* Pp. 105. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911.

This monograph, one of the most recent of the series published by the faculty of Columbia University, deals with a group of thinkers, four in number, who represent a stage of thought in transition between the Utopian socialists with their basic doctrine of the equality or perfectability of man and the Marxians with their basis in economic principles. The four writers who typify this development, Thompson, Gray, Hodgskin and Bray, wrote in the period from 1820 to 1840, and Miss Lowenthal has undertaken to show the relation between their writings and the character of the period, a period, as is well known, of stagnation

in industry, of unemployment of laborers and of misery; a period which witnessed persistent discussion of such topics as factory and prison conditions, reform of the corn laws, poor laws, combination laws against labor unions, and parliamentary reform.

These radical thinkers were impressed with the belief that there was something fundamentally wrong in the actual organization of society. Accepting the Utopist philosophy, they maintained their adherence to peaceful means of attaining reform and depended on an educational campaign to bring about the needed change. They supported their advocacy of a new social order by an economic doctrine that grew out of their environment—the labor theory of value, using this “as the basis of the claim of labor to the whole produce of industry.” In their support of the doctrine that political power cannot exist without economic power, they preceded Marx in an economic interpretation of history which he later built into a system.

Miss Lowenthal's analysis of these writers is an admirable exhibition of scholarship. Clear, concise, excellently organized, it pictures a stage in the development of economic theory which has heretofore been unavailable to the many and puts it in a form readily usable. It would be well if we might have more like it.

BRUCE D. MUDGETT.

University of Pennsylvania.

McKeever, William A. *Farm Boys and Girls.* Pp. xviii, 326. Price \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

This is a book for all farmers and their wives, country ministers, rural school teachers and rural social workers. It is very much needed. In the hands of earnest social workers it will give topics of interest for talks before grange, church and Sunday-school. There is no attempt to “ram religion down our throats,” but a simple direct placing of life upon the highest plane. That “the country has continued for many years past to become richer in farm products and equipment, but it has steadily grown poorer in social and spiritual values,” no one can gainsay. It has been too well forgotten that there is such a thing as a rich, prosperous successful man who is without spiritual development. A man still may gain the whole world and lose his own soul; and although we of the farms rarely gain even a meager corner of the world, yet the never-ceasing grasping after material prosperity tends to make any class who puts its best strength into this sort of effort negligent of the more uplifting things of life.

In the chapter on the Country Mother the tendency that the exhausting duties of farm life has to actually cause the death of farm women is spoken of, and it is indeed an alarming truth that more farmers lose their wives in early married life than any other class of men.

Besides the valuable subject matter of this book, a bibliography is given at the end of each chapter which is the best of its kind. Such lists of books have long been sought by students of rural social conditions. It would be of great value to such students if the private lists owned by widely separated students could be collected by the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

(Mrs.) E. E. SMITH.

Pennsdale, Pa.